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TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# Annual Reports

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

(James Cumming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

and

## Sanitary Officer

(Walter L. Wardle,  
M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.I.Hsg.)

FOR THE YEAR 1954



# ANNUAL REPORT

## of the Medical Officer of Health, 1954

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COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BROMLEY CROSS,  
NEAR BOLTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the year 1954. The general health of the community is satisfactory.

The first section of the Report deals with vital statistics, and from these it will be seen that the infantile mortality rate of 29 is higher than the rate for England and Wales, which is 25.5, but compares with the average for the past 5 years in Turton, 29.

The incidence of infectious disease was lower than in 1953, and measles accounted for a very high percentage of the cases notified. There were no deaths amongst the measles cases.

Heart disease still continues to be the greatest cause of death. The adjusted death rate from all causes, 14.6, is higher than last year's, and is higher than that for the whole of the country (11.3). There were no deaths recorded from maternal causes.

The number of deaths occurring from malignant causes was slightly higher in 1954 (27) than 1953 (25).

The adjusted birth rate is lower than that of 1953 and is slightly lower than that averaged during the past 5 years (13.0).

The ambulance and hospital services under the new arrangements continue to work satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I have pleasure once again to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members for their continued support and encouragement in Public Health matters.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CUMMING,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The population was, according to the preliminary census of 1951, returned as 10,950, and the last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 10,900.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1954 was 3,996.

The rateable value was £74,677, and a penny rate yields a sum of £296.

The social conditions and standard of living are equal to the average of a mainly artisan or working class population.

EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Paintworks, Saw Mills and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors, and they get compensation if they are found to be suffering from Silicosis.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	.. ..	133	59	74	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, mid-1954:—
Illegitimate	.. ..	3	0	3	
Total	.. ..	136	59	77	
					Crude .. .. . 12.5
					Adjusted .. .. . 14.0
Stillbirths	.. .. .	2	0	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. .. . 14
Deaths	.. .. .	192	98	94	
					Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population:—
					Crude .. .. . 17.6
					Adjusted .. .. . 14.6

								<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births</i>	
Deaths from puerperal causes:—								<i>Deaths</i>	
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Total Maternity Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, 1 M, 3 F.											
Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—											
All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Neo-Mortality:—											
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

Mortality Rates per 1,000 est. population:—											
Respiratory T.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.75
(Items 10 to 15 incl., page 4)											



Population: For:—  
Birth Rate } 10,900  
Death Rate }

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-natal	
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1954	136	12.5	192	17.6	2	14	Nil	Nil	4	29	2	15
1953	143	13.2	163	15.0	2	14	Nil	Nil	1	7	Nil	Nil
1952	120	11.1	174	16.0	4	32	Nil	Nil	5	42	3	25
1951	139	12.8	188	17.3	2	14	Nil	Nil	3	22	2	14
1950	146	13.3	178	16.2	3	20	Nil	Nil	8	55	5	34
1949	160	14.6	144	13.1	4	24	1	6-10	2	13	—	—
1948	164	15.0	139	12.7	3	17	Nil	Nil	3	18	—	—

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted {    Death Rate (comparability factor, 0.83)  
                  {    Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.12)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR  
TURTON, LANCASHIRE AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Turton:—				
Average, 1949-1953    ..    ..	13.0	15.5	0.1	28
1954    ..    ..    ..	12.5	17.6	Nil	29
Lancashire, 1953..    ..    ..    ..	14.25	12.64	0.69	29
England and Wales, 1954 ..    ..	15.2	11.3	0.48	25.5

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following table shews the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents. This information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death							Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
2. Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
3. Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
4. Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1

<i>Cause of Death</i>								<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0
12.	„ „ breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
13.	„ „ uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
All causes								98	94

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were four deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with one in 1953. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 29 per 1,000 live births as compared with 7 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 25.5. The causes of death of the infants is given below.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
Male	3 months	Acute bronchitis
Female	2 months	Broncho pneumonia
Female	1 week	Cardiac failure
Female	1 day	Cardiac failure—extreme prematurity

# General Provision of Health Services in Turton

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

- Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.
- Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.
- Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.
- The Laboratory, Bury Infirmary.
- Melling & Ardern, Analytical Chemists, Hr. Broughton, Nr. Manchester.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

	<i>Public Hlth Lab. M/c</i>	<i>Preston Lab.</i>	<i>Melling &amp; Ardern</i>	<i>Bury</i>	<i>Bolton</i>
Diphtheria Swabs: Throat.. ..	0	0	0	0	0
Nose .. ..	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces	0	0	0	0	38
Milk for T.B. .. ..	0	0	0	0	11
Milk for B.Coli. .. ..	0	5	0	0	0
Water—Bacteriological .. ..	0	0	4	0	0
Chemical .. ..	0	0	8	0	0

## AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoriums under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Department.



# Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES** (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year 1954 (after correction subsequently made either by the notifying medical practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital). The table also includes particulars of Turton cases removed to hospital, and mortality.

Disease	Cases notified and accepted										Total deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Years									
		Under 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding German Measles) .. .. .	65	1	11	11	41	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	7	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal).. .. .	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	7	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malaria:—											
Contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contracted abroad .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	88	2	12	17	49	1	—	1	2	4	6

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	7	13	12	9	2
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	12	178	146	34	65
Whooping Cough .. .. .	43	21	8	51	7
Acute Pneumonia .. .. .	1	12	8	6	5
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—					
Paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Non Paralytic .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	2	1	1	2	—
Dysentery .. .. .	—	1	—	11	—
TOTALS .. .. .	66	228	178	113	88



Notified cases of Infectious Diseases during the year. Wards:—

Disease	Bel mont	Egerton	Eagley	Bromley Cross	Brad- shaw	Edg- worth	Chapel- town	Total
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Diphtheria .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. ..	0	1	10	14	32	4	4	65
Whooping Cough.. ..	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	7
Erysipelas .. ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Tuberculosis:—								
Pulmonary .. ..	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Acute Pneumonia.. ..	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
Poliomyelitis:—								
Non-Paralytic .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery .. ..	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	7
Puerperal Pyrexia.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL .. ..	2	4	15	20	39	7	7	94

# DIPHTHERIA

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has only been one notified case of diphtheria in the past five years.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated either at the various schools, at the Council Offices, or at my surgery, and in this connection I appreciate very much the co-operation given by headmasters and teachers in the area, in making the scheme known.

During the year the following children were immunised with A.P.T.:—

Under 5 years	Between 5 and 15 years
58	3

In addition, 13 booster injections were given.

A higher percentage still is most desirable, and I hope that it may be attained by making the scheme and its benefits more widely known by advertising in every possible way and with the help of the Clinics and the Health Visitor.

## DYSENTERY

During the year under review an outbreak of dysentery occurred in this and adjoining areas. It was the highest incidence recorded for a great many years. Fortunately, the type of infection was mild and the cases soon responded to treatment.

# TUBERCULOSIS

The new cases and mortality were as follows:—

Age Period				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	..	..	..	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5-10	..	..	..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	..	..	..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	..			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				4		2		0		0	

All cases of tuberculosis are visited. The houses and premises are inspected, the social and domiciliary conditions investigated and auxiliary assistance is given when necessary. Insanitary conditions are remedied if found.

The houses are fumigated when it is required and all necessary measures are taken in order to prevent the spreading of infection.

Pathological specimens which require bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The general health services available for the district, after the 5th July, 1948, are:—

<b>Maternity and Child Welfare</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. 2nd and 4th WEDNESDAYS in month, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
<b>Ante-Natal Clinic</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—FORTNIGHTLY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
<b>Minor Ailments Clinic</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon.
<b>Ophthalmic Session</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. ALTERNATE FRIDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
<b>Orthopædic</b>	The Mount, Station Road, Kearsley (by appointment).
<b>Dental</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAYS 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Mrs. G. Tripyear, 40, Duke Street, Blackburn.
<b>Hospital Services:—</b>	Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 5250.
(1) <b>General</b>	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 5890.
(2) <b>Infectious Diseases</b>	Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 3803. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116.
(3) <b>Maternity</b>	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 5890. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 487. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 268. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 3431.
Procedure for booking maternity accommodation is as follows:—	
<b>Bolton District Gen. Hospital</b>	For persons not resident in Bolton, application must be made through the Divisional Health Offices, Leigh Road, Leigh.
<b>Maternity Homes</b>	Application must be made to the Sister in charge of the Home to which admission is desired, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.
<b>Out-patient Clinics:—</b>	
<b>General</b>	Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 6789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays.
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant).
<b>Venereal Diseases Clinic:</b>	Civic Centre, Bolton. MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
<b>Emergencies</b>	Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary.
<b>Ambulances</b>	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 3101 (Ambulance Station Black Horse Street, Bolton).

<b>Midwives</b>	Mrs. G. Whittle, 262, Turton Road, Bradshaw. (Tel. No. Eagley 428).
<b>District Nurses</b>	Miss E. Ainsworth, 462, Darwen Road, Bromley Cross. Mrs. M. Oley, 27, Oaks Avenue, Bradshaw.
<b>Health Visitor and School Nurse</b>	Nurse Kay, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
<b>Home and Domestic Helps</b>	The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh.
<b>Children's Officer Registrar of Births and Deaths</b>	Mrs. Jackson, 65, Seymour Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2909. Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. THURSDAY afternoon—3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
<b>Vaccination</b>	Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health at the Council Offices, Bromley Cross—WEDNESDAYS, 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
<b>Diphtheria Immunisation</b>	Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Council Offices, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act, and the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.



# ANNUAL REPORT

## of the Sanitary Inspector, 1954

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COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BROMLEY CROSS,  
NEAR BOLTON

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1954.

Once again the general form of the Annual Report does not vary to any great extent, but I am certain that a study of the report will again show the volume of daily work undertaken to improve conditions in the urban area.

Since my previous Annual Report, in which I passed a comment on the problem of prolonging the useful life of the older house, the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, has been passed.

One feature of this Act is to provide a new standard of fitness of a house by the definition contained in Section 9. This standard will relate to houses for demolition, repairs, improvement grants and certificates of disrepair. All references to the general standard of housing within the district, and the provisions of the local byelaws as stated in the 1936 Act have been removed.

With regard to the houses capable of being brought up to a reasonable standard and providing them with modern facilities, it is an unfortunate fact that owners of tenanted houses have as yet displayed very little interest in the scheme of improvement grants which the Council have adopted.

There has also been a reluctance of many owners to take advantage of the rent increase for "controlled" house and partly, because of this, applications for certificates of disrepair have been very few in number.

The Council have, as far as possible, pursued a policy of clearance of the totally unfit house and since council house building recommenced in 1946 in their area, have allocated approximately 35 per cent to rehousing of tenants from this type of property.

I respectfully offer my apologies for the lateness of the report, which is due to circumstances beyond my control.

In conclusion, I would tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their unfailing support and kind consideration, and to the Officials who have given me their willing co operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

WALTER L. WARDLE,

*Sanitary Inspector & Housing Manager.*

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 3,571.

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Irwell Valley Water Board as they are situated near the Bury water mains.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. It is gratifying to note that the work of laying a new main to the Higher Bradshaw area has been completed, but it is also very disturbing and disappointing that some of the residents in Higher Bradshaw have not connected their premises to this main and continue to use their existing poor and unsatisfactory supplies.

## SAMPLING (WATER)

### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private water supplies used for potable purposes at various premises in the district.

In one case, on sampling the well water to a farm, samples proved to be unsatisfactory. Improvements were done to the pipe lines and a suitable storage tank constructed. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

In a second case, involving the well water to a farmhouse, the well was found to be grossly contaminated with organisms of sewage and allied origin. Some improvements were done and repairs done to the pipe lines which considerably improved the supply.

In the third case samples were taken of well water to six cottages; found to be grossly contaminated with organisms of sewage and allied origin. In this case the town's mains supply was extended to these cottages and they now have piped supplies inside each house.

In another case the samples of water shewed extreme discolouration by iron oxide from the water mains. Portion of the mains were relaid and the extremities of the mains flushed more frequently with satisfactory results.

And finally, ten houses which received a private supply of water from an untreated source are now served by a mains water supply.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewage from the Eagley and Egerton Wards was conveyed to the Eagley Sewage Works. These works were reconstructed and converted to the "Simplex" surface aeration activated sludge system in 1924 at a cost of £10,975. The works had a capacity of 120,000 gallons normal dry weather flow per day. These works have now ceased to function and the sewage taken by a main sewer for treatment at Bolton.

The sewage from Belmont Ward is conveyed to the Belmont Sewage Works, and treated by septic tanks and cinder filtration. These works are over 50 years old and require replacement with modern apparatus. Plans, however, have been submitted in which these works will be completely redesigned and rebuilt, but this decision will now rest with the Regional Sewage Board. The works are normally capable of treating 21,469 gallons per day, the approximate yearly flow being 13 million gallons.

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained, consist of:—

3,283 fresh water closets	298 pail closets
956 waste water closets	3,726 galvanised ashbins
259 dry ashpits	205 privy middens
117 cesspools and septic tanks	16 trough closets



Some of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

	During 1954	During 1949/53
Privy closets to fresh water closets .. .. .	6	15
Privy closets to pail closets .. .. .	1	13
Waste water closets to fresh water closets .. ..	32	169
Pail closets to fresh water closets .. .. .	10	15
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets..	10	22
Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles .. .. .	32	303

During the year 7 additional fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 100 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 110.

It is hoped to accelerate the rate of conversions from waste water closets to fresh water closets, and also the supply of dustbins in lieu of ashpits.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1954 .. .. .	2,164
Number of re visits.. .. .	1,340
,, ,, Inspections of Houses .. .. .	657
,, ,, ,, ,, Dairies .. .. .	34
,, ,, ,, ,, Schools .. .. .	13
,, ,, ,, for Rats and Mice .. .. .	78
,, ,, ,, of Slaughterhouses .. .. .	51
,, ,, Visits re Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	132
,, ,, ,, Vermin .. .. .	3
,, ,, Inspections of Workshops, Factories .. .. .	46
,, ,, ,, ,, Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc. ..	54
,, ,, ,, ,, Licensed Premises .. .. .	28
,, ,, ,, ,, Shops .. .. .	204
,, ,, ,, ,, Caravans .. .. .	30
,, ,, ,, re Water Supplies .. .. .	41
,, ,, Visits re Foodstuffs .. .. .	153
,, ,, ,, ,, Tips and Refuse Disposal, etc. .. .. .	135
,, ,, ,, ,, Infectious Diseases .. .. .	26
,, ,, Rooms Disinfected .. .. .	12
,, ,, Complaints Investigated .. .. .	198
,, ,, Visits re Milk Sampling .. .. .	37
,, ,, ,, ,, Smoke Abatement .. .. .	34
,, ,, Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	103
,, ,, Visits to Baths .. .. .	65

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. No serious pollutions were found.

SHOPS ACTS

Supervision of Shops to prevent breach of the provisions of the above Acts is exercised. During the year 204 inspections of all premises coming within the above Acts were made.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, giving Local Authorities some financial assistance, but principally effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

Two complete treatments of the Council's sewers, and four treatments of tips and buildings have been undertaken. The results corroborate the findings of previous years, namely, that the degree of infestation in the sewers is exceedingly small and occurs at storm overflows. This is probably due to the sewers being mainly of small bore and nearly always running at ½ to ¾ bore.



SEWER TREATMENT

Treat- ment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of Manholes in system	No. of Manholes baited	Test baits	No. of poison takes	Estimated kill
1	Bread Mash and arsenious oxide..	265	171	24	54	113
2	Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide..	265	188	41	76	131
		530	359	65	130	244

Visits are also paid to private properties, business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

**SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE.** 16 dwellings visited and treated.

**SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS**

	Premises visited	Inspections	Treatments
Local authority .. .. .	23	96	25
Private dwellings .. .. .	240	435	90
Business premises .. .. .	10	26	10
Agricultural property .. ..	47	83	23

The following shews the treatments carried out on the tips.

**TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS**

Treatment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of points baited	Estimated kill
1	Oatmeal and Warfarin .. .. .	45	52
2	Sausage rusk and zinc phosphate .. ..	60	65
3	Sausage rusks and Warfarin.. .. .	55	45
4	Oatmeal and Warfarin .. .. .	80	90
5	Sausage rusk and zinc phosphate .. ..	45	40
		285	292

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 61 holes or runs made by rats.

**SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED**

Sewer .. .. .	244
Properties .. .. .	190
Tips .. .. .	292
Totals .. .. .	726

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT**

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and poor quality fuel, combined with poor methods of stoking. At one large industrial firm there is, in addition to the fuel problem, a heavy overloading of the existing plant. This firm is now amending their existing boiler plant and providing additional boilers which will be oil fired.

# **FACTORIES ACT, 1937—PART I OF THE ACT**

**1.—INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspection (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	12	12	2	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	69	33	4	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL .. .. .	—	81	45	6	0

## **2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	4	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. .. .	5	—	—	,	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	7	—	—	,	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—						
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	9	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) .. .. .	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	60	8	7	—	—	—

Notices of 10 outworkers have been received from Bolton Corporation Health Department during 1954 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

TENTS AND VANS, ETC., USED AS DWELLINGS

During the year fifteen applications were made under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station movable dwellings in the area and fourteen applications were granted subject to conditions. The Council refused to licence one caravan and four were removed voluntarily from the district. One caravan was destroyed by fire.

Eight of the caravans were stationed in this area previous to 1954 and the applications were for renewal of the licence. Four of the licences were for caravans newly sited in the area.

Inspections are made from time to time to ascertain if the conditions of licences are being complied with.

There were no cases of infectious disease notified or detected in any tent or van during the year.

Several camping sites have been utilized for short periods (Girl Guides and Scouts, etc.), and the sites so used are kept under observation.

THE SCHOOLS

There are 10 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory but the closet accommodation to two of the schools is in need of conversion from the obsolete type at present in use to that of the modern fresh water closets.

These unsatisfactory arrangements, with the Council's approval, have been brought to the notice of the Education Authorities concerned and work is proposed to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions. At one of these two schools, contracts have been accepted and work will begin at any time.

The milk delivered to the schools during 1954 was either tuberculin tested or pasteurised. No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is a public swimming bath at Egerton owned by the Turton Urban District Council. The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons, which is filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is tested daily and sampled regularly. During the year under review the bath bottom was reground and polished. It is desirable to amend the dressing accommodation so as to attract more adult swimmers.

These baths are now regularly used by the Education Authorities for the school children during seven months of the year. At the end of the year the attendances were higher both for slipper and plunge baths than any previous year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse is now carried out entirely by direct labour.

The abolition of ashpits, which are insanitary relics of the past, receives constant attention. During the year 32 bins have been provided in lieu of fixed receptacles.

Trade refuse from shops, works, etc., is collected for a nominal sum.

Refuse is tipped at certain sites in the district, such as disused quarries. These sites are fairly well removed from the nearest habitations. Tipping at Mather Fold Lane has now been discontinued.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1955, shewing a comparison for the years 1952 and 1953.

	1952	1953	1954
Dry ashpits emptied .. .. .	1,214	1,067	838
Privy ashpits emptied .. .. .	748	614	626
Cesspools .. .. .	33	28	11
Ashbins emptied .. .. .	95,018	97,647	105,019
Pails emptied .. .. .	13,118	13,111	13,279
Trade waste:—			
Bins (fish, offal, etc.) .. ..	70	38	25
Miscellaneous waste removed ..	9 tons	17 tons	14 tons
Total refuse tipped .. .. .	5,182 tons	5,378 tons	5,608 tons
Number of new bins issued .. ..	—	117	210
Number of new pails issued .. ..	—	23	11



SALVAGE OF MATERIALS

The continued demand for raw materials has rendered the salvage of all usable materials of the utmost importance, and in order to meet this urgent and vital need, every endeavour is now being made to recover, reclaim and market salvage materials without cost to the rate fund.

How far this is successful will be seen from the following figures:—

<i>Material</i>	<i>Weight collected</i>			<i>Sold for</i>		
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper .. .. .	88	2	3	583	7	10
Kitchen waste .. .. .	41	0	1	158	18	5
Bones and miscellaneous ..		10	0	3	2	6
TOTAL .. .. .	129	13	0	£745	8	9
Expenses .. .. .				255	14	11
Credit balance .. .. .				£489	13	10

From 1948 to 1954 we have recovered and sold £4,285 of salvage, and which has shown a credit balance to the Council of £2,799.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies Act, 1944, and the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, became operative on the 1st October, 1949.

These Acts transfered the responsibility of clean milk production and the granting of designated milk licences from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities are left with the distribution side of milk only, including sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Turton has always been a large milk producing area and the Health Committee have rightly encouraged the highest standards in dairy and cowshed construction and clean milk production, which has been helped by regular and personal contact with the farmers concerned by your Inspector.

The annual licensing of dealers in sterilised milk is a new provision since October, 1949.

Regarding the delivery of kits of milk some farmers still use the open milk float in spite of the Regulations and apparently will continue to do so until the district is declared a “specified area” under the Act of 1950. This will probably be done in 1956.

There was one case of anthrax reported to the Ministry. The carcase was disposed of by burying in quicklime.

MILK SUPPLY

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there were no cases of tubercle bacilli found in the samples taken for examination.

I am indebted to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Bolton, for the information that 24 samples of milk obtained in the Bolton area from farmers producing in Turton, were examined for B. Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL MILK

Eight samples of milk were taken from the schools in the Turton area. These samples were examined and found to be free from B. Tuberculosis.

All the milk supplied to the schools is either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

## THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Number of registred distributors operating from:

(a) Own dairies in the district	.. ..	3
(b) Dairy farms in the district	.. ..	1
(c) Premises outside the district	.. ..	5

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1953 in respect of:

(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk.. ..	9
"Accredited" Milk .. .. .	0

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

No. of licences issued in respect of "Heat Treated" Milk:

Pasteurising plants .. .. .	0
Sterilising plants .. .. .	0
Retail distributors:	
(a) "Pasteurised" .. .. .	20
(b) "Sterilised" .. .. .	11

## RAW MILK

Bacteriological examinations: No. of samples, 10. No. satisfactory, 10.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are four private slaughterhouses in the district, which are distributed in the following wards:—

Bradshaw	Eagley	Edgworth	Egerton	Total
1	1	1	1	= 4

Owing to provisions of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, no slaughtering took place, with the exception of cases where licences were granted by the Ministry of Food for the slaughtering of livestock for home consumption, until the 1st July, when the foregoing Order was rescinded. The Council subsequently licensed four private slaughterhouses in order to allow some facilities in the area which is situate some miles distant from the nearest abattoir. Every animal killed is inspected, and the following carcasses, with all organs and offal, were seen and inspected:—

128 cattle other than cows; 33 cows; 6 calves; 539 sheep and lambs, and 62 pigs.

The following meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

205 lbs. liver; 73 lbs. edible offal; 560 lbs. meat.

## OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

6 fruit	3 tins salmon
3 tins corned beef	6 lbs. ox tongue
50 tins cereal and beef	30 doz. bottles fish paste (2 oz.)
18 lbs. tinned cooked ham	3¼ doz. bottles fish paste (3 oz.)
1 Irish turkey	

During the year 258 visits were made to butchers' shops, slaughterhouses, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found to be kept in conformity with Regulations.

## SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-1950

A total of 64 samples was obtained; of these, 36 were of milk and the 28 others comprised:—

1 Whisky	3 Cut mixed peel	1 Mincemeat
3 Rum	2 Almonds, ground	1 Condensed milk, full cream
1 Liqueur whisky	1 Vanilla essence	sweetened (special)
2 Pickles	2 Dripping	2 Shredded suet
1 Almond essence	1 Pork sausages	2 Table jelly
2 Christmas pudding	2 Cooking fat	1 Condensed milk, skimmed,
		sweetened



All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result of analysis</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
One mincemeat    ..	Fat content only 2.3%. Minimum standard for fat is 2.5%.	Packers communicated with
One dripping    ..    ..	Free fatty acids (as oleic acid) 2%. Should not contain more than 1.5% free fatty acids.	Vendor notified

### REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

Under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, registration of food hawkers, food storage premises, and premises used for preparation or manufacture of preserved foods is required. In this connection the following were registered:—

Hawkers, 31.                      Food premises, 30.

### HOUSING CONDITIONS

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have accelerated due to the continued neglect of property repairs and inability to rehouse tenants from the totally unfit houses.

The tables below give particulars of action taken.

Number of houses of all classes .. ..	3,996
Number of council houses completed	64
Number of council flats completed ..	12
Number of private dwellings erected	24

#### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts .. .. .	496
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose .. .. .	502
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations .. .. .	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	0
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	4
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation ..	384

#### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	380
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#### 3. Action under Statutory Power during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By owners .. .. .	0
(b) By local authority in default of owner .. .. .	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	19



(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By owners .. .. .	19
(b) By local authority in default of owner .. .. .	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made, or undertakings accepted .. .. .	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	4
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	0

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(a) (1) Number of houses overcrowded at end of year .. .. .	5
(2) Number of families dwelling therein .. .. .	7
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein .. .. .	29
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. .. .	0
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. .. .	1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. .. .	4

#### 5. Housing Act, 1949:—

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:	
(a) By private individuals .. .. .	16
(b) By the local authority .. .. .	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected .. .. .	17
(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:	
(a) Of private individuals .. .. .	12
(b) Of the local authority .. .. .	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected .. .. .	13
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided .. .. .	1
(c) Any other action taken (give brief particulars).	

Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949, is being administered in the district and 35 private properties have been made fit by the owners after loans have been advanced by the Council.

## INSECT PESTS

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and insecticide, including D.D.T., is available.

### DISINFESTATION (BED BUGS)

Particulars of action taken in 1953:—  
No. of houses found to be infested:

(a) Council houses .. .. .	0
(b) Other houses .. .. .	5

No. of houses disinfested:

(a) Council houses .. .. .	0
(b) Other houses .. .. .	5

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs:

Stripping of wallpaper, thoroughly spraying walls and ceilings with insecticide. Repeated after seven days; bedsteads, springs, etc., treated with insecticide. All defective plaster hacked off and made good.

State name of fumigant or insecticide used and efficiency thereof:

Parafogs—D.D.T.

Killgercide, containing 5 per cent D.D.T.

Rodescu, containing 5 per cent D.D.T. and pyrethrum.

Method employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removed to Council houses:

Inspection of belongings and spraying as above if such were required.

Is work of disinfection carried out by local authority or by a contractor?

(a) By Council on their own property.

(b) In other cases, owner or occupier is provided with material at cost or the work is done on signed order by the Council workmen. Advice is always given by the Sanitary Inspector.

## CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—

- (1) Abolition of ashpits and privies.
- (2) Extension of public sewers and water mains.
- (3) Provision of public conveniences at suitable points.
- (4) The paving and making good of back streets.
- (5) Making fit and bringing up to a satisfactory standard of the partially unfit house.
- (6) Clearance of the remaining completely unfit houses.





